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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

In re:

PG&E CORPORATION,

- and -

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

Debtors.

☐ Affects PG&E Corporation

☐ Affects Pacific Gas and Electric Company

☒ Affects both Debtors

** All papers shall be filed in the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).*

Bankruptcy Case No. 19-30088 (DM)

Chapter 11

(Lead Case) (Jointly Administered)

**REORGANIZED DEBTORS' NINTH
SECURITIES CLAIMS OMNIBUS
OBJECTION (NO LOSS CAUSATION –
SECURITIES SOLD PRIOR TO THE FIRST
PURPORTED “CORRECTIVE
DISCLOSURE”)**

Response Deadline: August 11, 2021, 4:00 p.m. (PT)

Hearing Information If Timely Response Made:

Date: August 25, 2021

Time: 10:00 a.m. (Pacific Time)

Place: (Telephonic Appearances Only)

United States Bankruptcy Court

Courtroom 17, 16th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94102

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. JURISDICTION	2
II. BACKGROUND	3
III. RELIEF REQUESTED.....	6
IV. ARGUMENT	7
A. The Claims Should be Disallowed and Expunged.....	7
B. The Claimants Bear the Burden of Proof.....	9
C. The Claims May Be Objected to by an Omnibus Objection	10
V. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS	11
VI. NOTICE	11

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>In re Allegheny Int'l, Inc.</i> , 954 F.2d 167 (3d Cir. 1992).....	10
<i>Ashford v. Consol. Pioneer Mortg. (In re Consol. Pioneer Mortg.)</i> , 178 B.R. 222 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995).....	9
<i>Bonanno v. Cellular Biomedicine Grp., Inc.</i> , No. 15-cv-1795-WHO, 2016 WL 4585753 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2016).....	8
<i>Brown v. Ambow Educ. Holding Ltd.</i> , No. CV 12-5062 PSG, 2014 WL 523166 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2014)	2
<i>Cal. State Bd. of Equalization v. Off. Unsecured Creditors' Comm. (In re Fid. Holding Co.)</i> , 837 F.2d 696 (5th Cir. 1988)	10
<i>In re Cornerstone Propane Partners, L.P. Sec. Litig.</i> , No. C 03-2522 MHP, 2006 WL 1180267 (N.D. Cal. May 3, 2006)	8
<i>Dean v. China Agritech, Inc.</i> , No. CV 11-01331-RGK, 2011 WL 5148598 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 27, 2011)	9
<i>Dura Pharms., Inc. v. Broudo</i> , 544 U.S. 336 (2005).....	1, 2, 7, 8
<i>Hurst v. Enphase Energy, Inc.</i> , No. 20-cv-04036-BLF, 2020 WL 7025085 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2020)	8
<i>Lundell v. Anchor Constr. Specialists, Inc.</i> , 223 F.3d 1035 (9th Cir. 2000)	10
<i>Nursing Home Pension Fund, Loc. 144 v. Oracle Corp. (In re Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig.)</i> , 627 F.3d 376 (9th Cir. 2010)	1, 2, 7
<i>In re PG&E Corp. Sec. Litig.</i> , No. 3:18-cv-03509-EJD (N.D. Cal. May 28, 2019).....	3
<i>Spencer v. Pugh (In re Pugh)</i> , 157 B.R. 898 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1993).....	10
<i>In re Velti PLC Sec. Litig.</i> , No. 13-CV-03889-WHO, 2015 WL 5736589 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2015).....	9
<i>Vinh Nguyen v. Radiant Pharms. Corp.</i> , No. SACV 11-00406, 2014 WL 1802293 (C.D. Cal. May 6, 2014)	8

1	<i>Wright v. Holm (In re Holm)</i> , 931 F.2d 620 (9th Cir. 1991)	9, 10
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2 Statutes

3	11 U.S.C. § 101	3
4	11 U.S.C. § 502	3, 6, 9
5	28 U.S.C. § 157	2, 3
6	28 U.S.C. § 1334	2
7	28 U.S.C. § 1408	3
8	28 U.S.C. § 1409	3
9	Securities Act of 1933	4
10	Securities Exchange Act of 1934	4

12 Other Authorities

13	3 L. King, <i>Collier on Bankruptcy</i> § 502.02 (15th ed. 1991)	9, 10
14	Bankr. Local Rule 3007-1	6
15	Bankr. Local Rule 5011-1(a)	2
16	Fed R. Bankr. P. 2002	11
17	Fed R. Bankr. P. 3007	3, 6, 7, 10
18	SEC Rule 10b-5	4

1 **TO: (A) THE HONORABLE DENNIS MONTALI, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY**
2 **JUDGE; (B) THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE; (C) THE AFFECTED**
3 **CLAIMANTS; AND (D) OTHER PARTIES ENTITLED TO NOTICE:**

4 PG&E Corporation (“**PG&E Corp.**”) and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (the “**Utility**”), as
5 debtors and reorganized debtors (collectively, “**PG&E**,” the “**Debtors**,” or the “**Reorganized Debtors**”)
6 in the above-captioned chapter 11 cases (the “**Chapter 11 Cases**”), hereby submit this ninth securities
7 claims omnibus objection (the “**Objection**”) to the claims identified in the column headed “Claims To
8 Be Disallowed/Expunged” on **Exhibit 1** annexed hereto (the “**Claims**” and the holders of the Claims,
9 the “**Claimants**”). Contemporaneously herewith, the Reorganized Debtors submit the Declaration of
10 Edward J. Radetich, Jr., dated July 14, 2021 (the “**Radetich Declaration**”), in support of this Objection.

11 This omnibus objection seeks to expunge the proofs of claim filed by certain former PG&E
12 security holders who sold all of their holdings before the first purported corrective disclosure. As this
13 Court has already recognized in disallowing similarly situated claims in a prior omnibus objection, such
14 claimants suffered no loss that is recoverable under the federal securities laws. *See Order Overruling*
15 *PERA’s Opposition to Debtors’ First Securities Claims Omnibus Objection*, dated June 11, 2021 [Docket
16 No. 10769] (the “**First Omnibus Opinion**”) at 3 (“Neither a loss nor causation for any loss exists.”).¹
17 Fundamentally, federal securities claims assert that a company’s false statements artificially inflate the
18 price of the company’s stock, until the market learns the “truth” behind those statements through some
19 event—commonly referred to as a “corrective disclosure”—or series of events at which point the
20 company’s stock price drops (in theory, to where it would have been had the market known the truth all
21 along). Investors who sell their securities before a corrective disclosure, accordingly, do so at the
22 artificially inflated price and therefore suffer no loss caused by the company’s misstatements. *See First*
23 *Omnibus Opinion* at 3 (“As the Claimants sold their debt securities before the purported ‘truth’ was
24 published and entered the marketplace, they did not suffer a loss caused by the alleged misrepresentations
25 and the subsequent corrective disclosures and price drop.”); *see also Dura Pharms., Inc. v. Broudo*, 544
26 U.S. 336, 341–43 (2005); *Nursing Home Pension Fund, Loc. 144 v. Oracle Corp. (In re Oracle Corp.*
Sec. Litig.), 627 F.3d 376, 392 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Loss causation is established if the market learns of a

27 ¹ For the avoidance of doubt, none of the holders of the Claims purchased additional PG&E securities
28 on or after October 12, 2017.

defendant's fraudulent act or practice, the market reacts to the fraudulent act or practice, and a **plaintiff suffers a loss as a result of** the market's reaction.") (emphasis added); *Brown v. Ambow Educ. Holding Ltd.*, No. CV 12-5062 PSG AJWx, 2014 WL 523166, at *15–16 n.1 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2014) ("Although the Supreme Court in *Dura Pharmaceuticals* reviewed loss causation in the context of Section 10(b) claims, courts use its reasoning to analyze loss causation in Section 11 claims as well.").

Here, the Debtors do not concede there was any "corrective disclosure" because the Debtors deny that they misled investors in the first place. Even if any Claimant could establish that the Debtors misled investors, the first purported "corrective disclosure" was made on October 12, 2017—the date on which, as has been alleged, "the market **began** to understand that PG&E's safety regulation violations were likely a proximate cause of the North Bay Fires." Third Amended Complaint (as defined below) ¶ 328 (emphasis added); *see also* First Omnibus Opinion at n.1. Accordingly, Claimants who sold their PG&E securities, whether debt or equity, before October 12, 2017 made those sales at prices that (assertedly) remained inflated by the Debtors' alleged misstatements. *See* First Omnibus Opinion at 7 ("[T]he Claimants sold their debt securities before the market could have learned of any fraudulent act or practice through a corrective disclosure and thus did not suffer a loss as a result of any subsequent reaction by the market to any corrective disclosure."). These Claimants, therefore, could not have suffered a loss caused by the Debtors' alleged misstatements. *See id.*; *Dura Pharms.*, 544 U.S. at 343; *In re Oracle*, 627 F.3d at 392; *Brown*, 2014 WL 523166, at *15–16.

Indeed, this Court granted the requested relief with respect to identically situated claims in the first and fifth securities claims omnibus objections each of which also sought to disallow and expunge claims where they were based on PG&E securities sold prior to the first purported corrective disclosure. *See* Docket Nos. 10581, 10833, 10857. The result here should be no different. As a result, the claims subject to the Objection must be disallowed and expunged.

I. JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction over the Objection under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334; the *Order Referring Bankruptcy Cases and Proceedings to Bankruptcy Judges*, General Order 24 (N.D. Cal.); and Rule 5011-1(a) of the Bankruptcy Local Rules for the United States District Court for the Northern

District of California (the “**Bankruptcy Local Rules**”). This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. The statutory predicates for the relief requested are section 502 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”) and Rule 3007 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (collectively, the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”).

II. BACKGROUND

On January 29, 2019 (the “**Petition Date**”), the Debtors commenced with the Court voluntary cases under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

On July 1, 2019, the Court entered the *Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 502(b)(9) and 105(a), Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, 3003(c)(3), 5005, and 9007, and L.B.R. 3003-1 (I) Establishing Deadline for Filing Proofs of Claim, (II) Establishing the Form and Manner of Notice Thereof, and (III) Approving Procedures for Providing Notice of Bar Date and Other Information to All Creditors and Potential Creditors* [Docket No. 2806] (the “**Bar Date Order**”). The Bar Date Order set October 21, 2019 at 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time (the “**Bar Date**”) as the deadline to file all proofs of claim (each, a “**Proof of Claim**”) with respect to any prepetition claim (as defined in section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code) against either of the Debtors. The Bar Date Order required any person who had a prepetition claim to file that claim by the Bar Date. Notice of the Bar Date was disseminated widely pursuant to the Bar Date Order, including to all record holders of the Debtors’ securities based on a record date of July 1, 2019. In total, approximately 111,000 holders of the Debtors’ common equity, 11,300 noteholders, and all 1,352 brokerage nominees who held the Debtors’ securities on behalf of their clients received notice of the Bar Date.

On October 21, 2019, the Public Employees Retirement Association of New Mexico (“**PERA**”) filed a proof of claim against each debtor.² The proofs of claim asserted certain securities claims on behalf of PERA and incorporated an amended complaint that PERA had filed as lead plaintiff in a putative securities class action pending in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (the “**Securities Litigation**”). See *In re PG&E Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. 3:18-cv-03509-EJD (N.D. Cal.

² PERA subsequently also filed a Rescission or Damage Proof of Claim Form (as herein defined).

May 28, 2019) [Sec. Litig. Docket No. 121]. This amended complaint (the “**Third Amended Complaint**”) asserts claims against the Debtors, among others, under the Securities Act of 1933, the Exchange Act of 1934, and SEC Rule 10b-5 for alleged false and misleading statements regarding the Debtors’ wildfire safety practices. *See id.* The putative class in the Securities Litigation comprises investors who, during the period from April 29, 2015 through November 15, 2018, inclusive (the “**Putative Class Period**”), purchased or otherwise acquired certain publicly traded securities of the Debtors. *Id.*; *see also Reorganized Debtors’ Objection to Securities Lead Plaintiff’s Renewed Motion to Apply Bankruptcy Rule 7023 and Certify a Limited Class*, dated October 29, 2020 [Docket No. 9375] at 7 n.8. The Securities Litigation is permanently enjoined as to the Reorganized Debtors and associated claims, other than any entitlement to distributions under the Plan, are discharged pursuant to the Plan.

The Third Amended Complaint alleges that purportedly false and misleading statements made by the Debtors and other defendants “caused PG&E securities to trade at artificially inflated levels” through the Putative Class Period, but that “the truth started to emerge on October 12, 2017”—nearly two and a half years into the Putative Class Period. Third Amended Complaint ¶¶ 321, 328 (“It was not until Thursday, October 12, 2017 that the market began to understand that PG&E’s safety regulation violations were likely a proximate cause of the North Bay Fires.”). Indeed, as this Court’s opinion sustaining the first securities omnibus objection acknowledged, “PERA identified October 12, 2017 as the date of the first alleged corrective disclosure” and this Court “recognized October 12, 2017, as the operative date at the confirmation hearing for the purposes of application of the formula in Section 1.109 of the Plan.” First Omnibus Opinion at 3–4 & n.1.

On December 9, 2019, PERA filed a motion seeking to apply Bankruptcy Rule 7023 to the class proofs of claim filed by PERA in the Chapter 11 Cases [Docket No. 5042] (the “**7023 Motion**”). On February 27, 2020, the Court entered an order denying the 7023 Motion but extending the Bar Date to April 16, 2020 (the “**Extended Securities Bar Date**”) with respect to certain claimants (the “**Securities Claimants**,” and their claims, the “**Securities Claims**”) that purchased or acquired certain of the Debtors’ publicly held debt and equity securities during the Putative Class Period who believed they may have claims against the Debtors under the securities laws for rescission or damages arising out of

1 their trading in those securities [Docket No. 5943] (the “**Extended Securities Bar Date Order**”).³
 2 Pursuant to the Extended Securities Bar Date Order, the Court approved a customized proof of claim
 3 form for Securities Claims (the “**Rescission or Damage Proof of Claim Form**” and Securities Claims
 4 filed on such form, the “**Rescission or Damage Proofs of Claim**”) and a form of notice of the Extended
 5 Securities Bar Date (the “**Rescission or Damage Claim Bar Date Notice**”).

6 This Court has already addressed the first purported corrective disclosure in connection with the
 7 confirmation of the Plan. In connection with the dispute over the Plan formula that converted allowed
 8 amounts of damages arising out of securities proofs of claim by equity holders into shares, the parties
 9 submitted extensive briefing and engaged in multiple arguments before the Court. During the
 10 confirmation proceedings, PERA referenced October 12, 2017, as the date of the first alleged corrective
 11 disclosure in its filings and its presentation to the Court in connection with its objections to confirmation
 12 of the Plan. *See Securities Lead Plaintiff’s Submission of Argument Demonstrative for Use During Oral*
 13 *Argument at Confirmation Hearing*, dated June 5, 2020 [Docket No. 7791] at 17–26 (attached hereto as
 14 **Exhibit 2**); *see also Securities Lead Plaintiff’s Objection to Confirmation of Debtors’ and Shareholder*
 15 *Proponents’ Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization dated March 16, 2020*, dated May 15, 2020
 16 [Docket No. 7296] at 6, 12; June 5, 2020 Hr’g Tr. at 78:10-22.⁴ No other securities holder objected to
 17 or disputed that designation. The Court then adopted a conversion formula—Section 1.109 of the Plan
 18 (as herein defined)—that involves a number of periods, the first of which ends on October 13, 2017, the
 19 day after the first purported corrective disclosure.

20 By Order dated June 20, 2020 [Docket No. 8053], the Court confirmed the *Debtors’ and*
 21 *Shareholder Proponents’ Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated June 19, 2020* (as may be
 22 further modified, amended or supplemented from time to time, and together with any exhibits or
 23 _____

24 ³ In addition, although not relevant here, the Bar Date was also extended to December 31, 2019 solely
 with respect to unfiled, non-governmental Fire Claimants [Docket No. 4672].

25 ⁴ “MR. BEHLMANN [for PERA]: So a couple things, Your Honor. Number one, as alleged in the third
 26 amended complaint in the securities litigation and as we’ll discuss in a little bit, there were actually nine
 27 -- the October 12th drop in the stock price, the equity plan proponents would have Your Honor believe
 28 that once that occurred, that was it. Fraud was over, stock price then reflect -- after that point reflected
 every fact existing in the world, and the fraud was over. In reality, Your Honor, there were nine
 successive stock drops over the course of the class period . . .”.

scheduled thereto, the “**Plan**”), including the Plan formula for converting allowed equity securities claims into shares. The Effective Date of the Plan occurred on July 1, 2020 (the “**Effective Date**”). *See* Docket No. 8252. Pursuant to the Plan, the Securities Litigation is permanently enjoined as to the Reorganized Debtors, and associated claims, other than any entitlements to distributions under the Plan, are discharged. *See* Plan §§ 4.12, 4.14, 4.32, 10.6.

On January 25, 2021, the Court entered the *Order Approving Securities ADR and Related Procedures for Resolving Subordinated Securities Claims* [Docket No. 10015] (the “**Securities Claims Procedures Order**”). Pursuant to the Securities Claims Procedures Order, the Court approved, among other things, procedures for filing omnibus objections to Securities Claims (the “**Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures**”), including that “the holder of a Subordinated Securities Claims sold all or part of his or her position(s) before the release of any purported ‘corrective disclosure(s).’” Securities Claims Procedures Order ¶ 8(b); *see also* Securities Claims Procedures Order, Ex. A-3 ¶ I.C.2.

Consistent with the Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures, the Court has already granted motions with respect to identically situated claims. *See* Docket Nos. 10581, 10833, 10857.

III. RELIEF REQUESTED

The Reorganized Debtors file this Objection, pursuant to section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rule 3007(d), Bankruptcy Local Rule 3007-1, and the Securities Claims Procedures Order, seeking entry of an order disallowing and expunging certain Rescission or Damage Proofs of Claim for which the Debtors have not caused any cognizable losses. As set forth below, the Debtors have not caused any cognizable losses for the Claims because each Claimant liquidated its entire position in the Debtors’ securities set forth in the applicable Recession or Damage Proof of Claim (their “**Entire Position**”) on or before October 11, 2017—*i.e.*, before the first alleged “corrective disclosure.” In other words, not one of the Claimants that is asserting a Claim held *any* of the Debtors’ securities on or after the earliest date when the alleged fraud was revealed (October 12, 2017). Thus, each such Claimant both bought and sold when the shares were purportedly selling at inflated prices and therefore suffered no cognizable losses that could have been caused by the Debtors. As with the first and fifth securities claims omnibus objections, there is no ambiguity in the above: each of the Claimants sold their Entire Position of PG&E securities before the purported first corrective disclosure and subsequently purchased no

additional securities. For the reasons set forth herein, the Reorganized Debtors request that the Claims be disallowed and expunged.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. The Claims Should be Disallowed and Expunged.

The Securities Claims Procedures Order supplemented Bankruptcy Rule 3007(d) to permit the Reorganized Debtors to file objections to more than one Securities Claim if the holder “sold all or part of his or her position(s) before the release of any purported ‘corrective disclosure(s).’” Securities Claims Procedures Order ¶ 8(b); *see also* Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures ¶ I.C.2. Bankruptcy Rule 3007(e) requires that an omnibus objection must list the claimants alphabetically and by cross-reference to claim numbers. The Reorganized Debtors and their advisors have reviewed each of the Claims and have determined that each of the Claims reflect trading histories where *all* holdings of the Debtors’ securities had been entirely liquidated *before* October 12, 2017, the date of the first purported “corrective disclosure” and no additional securities were purchased thereafter. Radetich Decl. ¶¶ 5–7.

With respect to each of the proofs of claim identified in Exhibit 1, it does not matter if the Claimant sold securities at lower prices and therefore suffered a “loss” because the sales occurred before any purported corrective disclosure and therefore the claim fails to establish loss causation. *See* First Omnibus Opinion at 4 (claimants “would not have been able to demonstrate any loss caused by or arising from the subsequent corrective statement and price drop, even if they had responded to Debtors” omnibus objection). As this Court recognized, loss causation—“*i.e.*, a causal connection between the material misrepresentation and the loss”—is an essential element of a securities fraud complaint.⁵ *Dura Pharms.*, 544 U.S. at 341-42; *see also In re Oracle*, 627 F.3d at 392 (“Loss causation is established if the market learns of a defendant’s fraudulent act or practice, the market reacts to the fraudulent act or practice, and a *plaintiff suffers a loss as a result of* the market’s reaction.”) (emphasis added). Mere allegations of an inflated purchase price are insufficient to establish loss causation. *See Dura Pharms.*,

⁵ *See* First Omnibus Opinion at 5 (“[H]olders of debt securities, like holders of equity securities, must demonstrate causation between the purported misrepresentation and the holders’ losses.”), 7 (“The causal connection between an alleged misstatement and the resulting loss is essential to any Securities Act Section 11 claim, just as it is in any Securities Exchange Act Section 10(b) claim.”).

544 U.S. at 342, 347 (overturning the Ninth Circuit and holding that a securities fraud plaintiff who merely alleged an inflated purchase price did not sufficiently plead loss causation or economic loss).

“The burden of pleading loss causation is typically satisfied by allegations that the defendant revealed the truth through ‘corrective disclosures’ which caused the company’s stock price to drop and investors to lose money.” *See Bonanno v. Cellular Biomedicine Grp., Inc.*, No. 15-cv-1795-WHO, 2016 WL 4585753, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2016) (quotation marks omitted). Normally “an inflated purchase price will not itself constitute or proximately cause the relevant economic loss,” because “at the moment the transaction takes place, the plaintiff has suffered no loss; the inflated purchase payment is offset by ownership of a share that *at that instant* possesses equivalent value.” *Dura Pharms.*, 544 U.S. at 342 (emphasis in original). Indeed, where a plaintiff alleges only an inflated purchase price, it is “far from inevitabl[e]” that the purported misrepresentation caused any subsequent economic loss, because a subsequent sale at a “lower price may reflect, not the earlier misrepresentation, but changed economic circumstances, changed investor expectations, new industry-specific or firm-specific facts, conditions, or other events, which taken separately or together account for some or all of that lower price.” *Id.* at 342-43.

Thus, courts in the Ninth Circuit have dismissed or not allowed recovery on securities fraud claims under both Section 10(b) and Section 11 premised on securities that were liquidated prior to a “corrective disclosure.” For example, in *Hurst v. Enphase Energy, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-04036-BLF, 2020 WL 7025085, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2020), the District Court found “[i]nvestors who bought or acquired [defendant’s] stock during the proposed class period, but sold the stock prior to [the date of the corrective disclosure], would not have suffered injury from the fraud because they would have also sold the stock at an alleged artificially inflated price.” Similarly, in *Vinh Nguyen v. Radiant Pharms. Corp.*, No. SACV 11-00406 DOC (MLGx), 2014 WL 1802293, at *5–7 (C.D. Cal. May 6, 2014), the District Court approved, over objection, an allocation in a securities class action settlement that provided no recovery for traders who their securities sold prior to the first corrective disclosure and who provided no other evidence that the alleged misrepresentation caused the asserted losses. And in *In re Cornerstone Propane Partners, L.P. Sec. Litig.*, No. C 03-2522 MHP, 2006 WL 1180267, at *9 (N.D. Cal. May 3, 2006), the District Court excluded from a securities class action “plaintiffs who sold their stock before

[the date], when the first corrective disclosure occurred” because they “did not suffer any loss causally related to defendants’ alleged misrepresentations.” *See also In re Velti PLC Sec. Litig.*, No. 13-CV-03889-WHO, 2015 WL 5736589, at *29 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2015) (dismissing Section 11 claims where plaintiff sold all of its shares “months before . . . the only corrective disclosures alleged in the” complaint); *Dean v. China Agritech, Inc.*, No. CV 11-01331-RGK (PJWx), 2011 WL 5148598, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 27, 2011) (dismissing section 11 claim where the plaintiff sold his entire position at a loss approximately seven months before first purported corrective disclosure).

Here, just as in the first and fifth securities claims omnibus objections, because each of the Claimants entirely liquidated their Entire Position in PG&E securities prior to the first purported “corrective disclosure” on October 12, 2017, none of them can establish that purported misrepresentations and omissions by the Debtors *caused* any loss at all. Nor do the Claims separately allege any earlier date for a purported corrective disclosure, or for that matter, any alternate theory of loss causation. *See* Thomas Lee Hazen, 4 Law Sec. Reg. § 12:93 (updated December 2020) (“A plaintiff must be able to point to the market’s reaction to the truth on the market and how that information filtered into the market other than through a corrective press release.”). Thus, the Debtors’ alleged misrepresentations did not cause any losses to Securities Claimants who liquidated their Entire Position before October 12, 2017, the date of the first purported corrective disclosure. Accordingly, the Debtors have not caused any cognizable losses under the federal securities laws for the Claims. *See* First Omnibus Opinion at 3, 5, 7.

B. The Claimants Bear the Burden of Proof.

A filed proof of claim is “deemed allowed, unless a party in interest . . . objects.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(a). Section 502(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, however, provides in relevant part that a claim may not be allowed if “such claim is unenforceable against the debtor and property of the debtor, under any agreement or applicable law.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(b)(1). Once the objector raises “facts tending to defeat the claim by probative force equal to that of the allegations of the proofs of claim themselves,” *Wright v. Holm (In re Holm)*, 931 F.2d 620, 623 (9th Cir. 1991) (quoting 3 L. King, *Collier on Bankruptcy* § 502.02, at 502–22 (15th ed. 1991)), then “the burden reverts to the claimant to prove the validity of the claim by a preponderance of the evidence.” *Ashford v. Consol. Pioneer Mortg. (In re*

1 *Consol. Pioneer Mortg.*), 178 B.R. 222, 226 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995) (quoting *In re Allegheny Int'l, Inc.*,
 2 954 F.2d 167, 173-74 (3d Cir. 1992)), *aff'd*, 91 F.3d 151 (9th Cir. 1996) (unpublished table decision).
 3 “[T]he ultimate burden of persuasion is always on the claimant.” *Holm*, 931 F.2d at 623 (quoting 3 L.
 4 King, *Collier on Bankruptcy* § 502.02, at 502–22 (15th ed. 1991)); *see also Lundell v. Anchor Constr.*
 5 *Specialists, Inc.*, 223 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2000); *Spencer v. Pugh (In re Pugh)*, 157 B.R. 898, 901
 6 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1993); *Cal. State Bd. of Equalization v. Off. Unsecured Creditors’ Comm. (In re Fid.*
 7 *Holding Co.)*, 837 F.2d 696, 698 (5th Cir. 1988).

8 As set forth above, the Reorganized Debtors submit that the Claims do not represent a current
 9 right to payment and, therefore, should be disallowed and expunged. If any Securities Claimant believes
 10 that a Claim is valid, it must present affirmative evidence demonstrating the validity of that claim.

11 **C. The Claims May Be Objected to by an Omnibus Objection.**

12 Bankruptcy Rule 3007(d) and the Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures govern omnibus
 13 objections to Securities Claims in these Chapter 11 Cases. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3007(d)(4) and
 14 Paragraph I.C.2 of the Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures, objections to more than one claim may
 15 be joined if the objections are based on the grounds that the claims should be disallowed because the
 16 Securities Claimant sold all or part of his or her position(s) before the release of any purported “corrective
 17 disclosure(s).” Pursuant to Paragraph I.B of the Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures, the
 18 Reorganized Debtors may object to up to 250 Securities Claims per Omnibus Objection.

19 In accordance with Paragraph I.E of the Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures, Exhibit 1
 20 hereto provides the following information: (i) an alphabetized list of the claimants whose proofs of claim
 21 are subject to this Objection; (ii) the claim numbers of the proofs of claim that are the subject of this
 22 Objection; (iii) the amount of claim asserted in each proof of claim, or a statement that the claim seeks
 23 an unliquidated amount; (iv) the date each proof of claim was filed; and (v) the grounds for this
 24 Objection. Furthermore, the Reorganized Debtors will give notice to the holders of each of the Claims,
 25 the form of which satisfies the requirements set forth in Paragraph F of the Securities Omnibus Objection
 26 Procedures.

1 **V. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS**

2 The Reorganized Debtors hereby reserve the right to object, as applicable, in the future to any of
3 the Proofs of Claim listed in this Objection on any ground not previously ruled upon, and to amend,
4 modify, or supplement this Objection to the extent an objection to a claim is not granted, and to file other
5 objections to any proofs of claims filed in these cases, including, without limitation, objections as to the
6 amounts asserted therein, or any other claims (filed or not) against the Debtors, regardless of whether
7 such claims are subject to this Objection. A separate notice and hearing will be scheduled for any such
8 objections. Should the grounds of objection specified herein be overruled, wholly or in part, the
9 Reorganized Debtors reserve the right to object to the Claims on any other grounds that the Reorganized
10 Debtors may discover or deem appropriate. *See* Securities Omnibus Objection Procedures ¶ I.J.

11 **VI. NOTICE**

12 Notice of this Objection will be provided to (i) holders of the Claims; (ii) the Office of the U.S.
13 Trustee for Region 17 (Attn: Andrew R. Vara, Esq. and Timothy Laffredi, Esq.); (iii) all counsel and
14 parties receiving electronic notice through the Court's electronic case filing system; and (iv) those
15 persons who have formally appeared in these Chapter 11 Cases and requested service pursuant to
16 Bankruptcy Rule 2002. The Reorganized Debtors respectfully submit that no further notice is required.
17 No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made by the Reorganized Debtors to this or
18 any other Court.

19 WHEREFORE the Reorganized Debtors respectfully request entry of an order granting (i) the
20 relief requested herein as a sound exercise of the Reorganized Debtors' business judgment and in the
21 best interests of their estates, creditors, shareholders, and all other parties interests, and (ii) such other
22 and further relief as the Court may deem just and appropriate.

23 Dated: July 14, 2021

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
KELLER BENVENUTTI KIM LLP

26 By: /s/ Richard W. Slack
Richard W. Slack

27 *Attorneys for Debtors and Reorganized Debtors*